



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

## ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1859.

The paragraph which we copied yesterday from the Tenth Legion, relative to the cheering prospects of the crops in Shenandoah and Rockingham counties, is very gratifying in view of general interests; and, in connection with the interests of the Manassas Gap Railroad, through which channel we hope to see the greater portion of this large amount of agricultural produce reach our market—benefiting thereby the farmers, the road, our merchants, and our city. The Manassas Gap Road has had to labor for several years past under the disadvantage of short crops in the country through which it runs. We are glad that there is now to be an abundance instead of a scarcity.

The Salem Register has an enumeration of many of the public works in this country, worthy of being compared with, if they do not exceed, any similar structures in Europe: such as aqueducts, bridges, tunnels, &c. From this list is excluded all mention of the Aqueduct of the Alexandria Canal, over the Potomac river, which, for strength, solidity, the difficulties encountered in its construction, &c., deserves always to be classed among the greatest works of the kind anywhere to be seen. The first engineers in the world have spoken in terms of admiration of this splendid work.

We mentioned yesterday the loss of the steamship Argo, from New York for Galveston, which ran ashore in a fog near Trepassy Bay, N. F. A great portion of the luggage and cargo is inevitably lost. The passengers are all saved. The affair is looked upon as the result of sad mismanagement, and there is undoubtedly much to censure. There are two hundred passengers, nearly one hundred women, and about thirty infants in the arms. A great many are left destitute. The crew and officers behaved well. Aid from St. Johns was fortunately very prompt. Four lunatic women were put on board in New York, about whom to one knew anything.

Vedeno, the strong hold of the famous Circassian chief, Schamyl, who has so long defied the power of Russia, has, it is said, at length, been captured, after great exertions. All Chechnia was taken with Vedeno; thousands of its inhabitants have given in their adhesion to the Russian government, and they are still coming in. The religious superstition which was Schamyl's chief strength with the people, appears to have been broken by the capture of his strong hold, which was, indeed, the Mecca of the prophet chieftain. His power is broken with his people. Henceforward he and his Murids must lurk in the mountains.

The New York Tribune says, that "so far as the United States are concerned, it is impossible to speak of the policy of Lord Derby and his colleagues, in any terms but those of unqualified praise." Beyond any of their predecessors they have shown earnest good will and a cordial respect for this republic. Their frank and handsome concession on the right of search and their persevering efforts to adjust the Central American difficulty in the same generous and friendly spirit, cannot be forgotten on this side of the Atlantic.

Speaking of the introduction of the "Turcos," natives of northern Africa, and other barbarians, into the French army operating in Italy, the Philadelphia Ledger says, that in case the present war extends and becomes general, one of the first probable effects of it will be the introduction of all sorts of savage tribes, or at best Mohammedan troops of all climes and colors, under European officers. This will tend to civilize them and to barbarize the Europeans.

The Board of Naval Engineers appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to test the evaporating powers and other qualities of the two descriptions of boilers placed in the San Jacinto, have concluded their experiments and made their report. The Martin boiler proved superior beyond the expectations of all, and having a decided difference of eighteen and a half per cent of fuel in its favor. This is important to those engaged in building steamers.

The Baltimore Exchange says that it is well known that most of the outrages perpetrated in Baltimore, are committed by a comparatively small number of individuals, whose names, persons, haunts, and crimes are perfectly familiar to the police and the public.

The Washington Constitution calls the attention of the directors and managers of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, to the state of the wooden bridges over the Great and Little Gunpowder.

An improvement, which experienced persons regard as a valuable one, in sewing machines, has been made by H. H. Goodwyn, of New Orleans.

A letter from Northumberland county, Va., says, "we are now in the midst of harvest—weather fine—and the crop a full average one."

The first peaches of the season, fine and ripe, from Augusta, Georgia, were received in Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

The accounts from the North West represent the crops as good.

Rev. Aquila A. Reese, of the Baltimore Conference, M. E. church, received the degree of D. D. from the N. Y. University, on Wednesday.

According to the latest advices, the wheat crop in Southern Illinois averages, this season, 35 to 40 bushels per acre; an extraordinary yield.

### News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The shipwreck of the German ship came very near being lost on a coral reef on her way to Japan from Hong Kong, near the Loo-Choo Islands. She was in bad luck, for the guns were got ready to be thrown overboard, and preparations were made to leave the ship. The means taken to lighten the vessel caused her to roll off into deep water, and she came to anchor near the islands above named. The officers and crew enjoyed the prospect of what might have happened to them if they had abandoned the ship, as the natives stood on the beach with spears to strike them on landing.

Petitions in favor of the commutation of the sentence against Plummer, for killing the captain and mate of a whaling ship, and with others taking possession of her, are pouring in from all points of Massachusetts. Among the signatures are some of the most respectable citizens of several localities. A document containing 5,000 signatures has already been forwarded to the President of the United States. The argument in chambers is to be held before Justice Clifford, at Portland, to-day, for a writ of error.

Quarantine has at length been removed from Staten Island. Persons sick of small pox have been sent to the hospital at Blackwell's Island; those not so afflicted, but with other contagious diseases, sent to the hospital on Ward's Island, and yellow fever patients, or those suffering from other contagious diseases, to the floating hospital fitted up by the Commissioners of Quarantine. Thus there is an end of quarantine at Staten Island.

While the Democracy, from the rival aspirations and movements of Douglas, Wise and Hunter, for the Presidency, are in a state of effervescence which threatens a destructive Democratic explosion, it is equally manifest that the Republican party, between the rival claims and partisans of Seward, Banks and Chase, is in a very interesting condition of discord and uncertainty.

A submarine lantern has been invented and is shortly to be tested at one of our seashore navy yards, of which it is asserted that it has been successfully used already at a depth of seventy-two feet below the water surface, and may be used more than four times as deep. The lantern can be kept burning in this way without being brought to the surface for a period of four hours.

Since the inauguration of direct trade with Europe from the Lake ports in 1856, no less than 57 vessels have cleared for foreign ports from ports on the lakes—chiefly from Detroit. Of these twenty-one have been sent out the present year. Their cargoes have been principally lumber and staves, with some wheat and a few hives.

The following are the provisions of the United States law prescribing "a legal tender": "Gold coin and silver dollars for all sums; half dollars and small silver coins for sums not over \$5; and three cent pieces for sums not over thirty cents." No provision is made for cents, which may, therefore, be refused.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says, that Mr. Wendell, the public printer, has in his possession a letter in which Mr. Buchanan, over his own signature, does not hesitate to recommend the dismemberment of a large amount of public money to certain favorites connected with newspapers in different parts of the country.

It seems to be pretty well understood that all the collections of books, papers, and specimens of every kind, made by Humboldt, and belonging to him at the time of his death, are likely to pass into the hands of the American Minister, Mr. Wright, and be brought by him to this country.

It is probable that Mr. McLane has ere this negotiated a treaty with the Juarez government of Mexico, for the alteration of the boundary line between the two countries, so as to give us access to a point on the gulf of California, and also a liberal commercial and postal treaty.

July the first, is an important period in all the postal arrangements of Southern States. Thirteen hundred routes, let to contractors under the early administration of Mr. Holt, in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, will be put in operation.

A portion of the ceiling plastering in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Washington, North Carolina, fell on Sunday forenoon last, breaking the chandelier, despoiling several fine dresses, smashing sundry pretty bonnets, and changing some very sweet faces to sour ones.

Two steamers have made daily trips from New York to Keyport, N. J., since this spring's business commenced, and one of them is known to have taken to New York during that time 878,000 baskets of strawberries, the sales of which amounted to \$28,000.

The Charleston Mercury says that Judge Douglas' letter "is an official promulgation for the benefit of the public at large and the Democracy in particular." "It is of a piece with the shocking taste and singularly vulgar arrogance that have marked the career of the Illinois Senator for some time past."

The arrivals at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, so far, are said to be nearly three times as great as they were at this time last year. All the watering places in Virginia are rapidly filling up, and the season promises to be a very successful one. There is a fine company at Old Point.

The question, how far the oath of naturalization taken by a foreigner, protects him from any pre-existing obligation to the country of his birth, is still a matter of discussion in the newspapers, and by learned jurists.

The several military companies of Norfolk are to hold an encampment of several days, at their grounds near that city, commencing to-day. The Day Book says that every arrangement has been made to make it a pleasant fourth of July affair.

A negro woman, named Virginia Ford, died in Washington, on Tuesday, at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years. She at one time belonged to the late Gen. Stuart, of Maryland.

At St. Louis, June 30, in the case of Miss Carstang against Shaw, in which the lady had obtained a verdict of a hundred thousand dollars for breach of promise, a new trial has been granted.

The aggregate assessed value of property in the county of Prince George's (Md.), is \$9,106,429, which renders this year an income to the State in way of taxation of \$30,085 35.

At Bladensburg, Prince George's county, Md., Mr. B. J. Hill is appointed postmaster, vice Fielder Sutt, Jr., resigned.

The prices of land in and around New York are growing to the owner, as also the would-be purchaser, almost chimerical.

### A correspondent of the New York Express

says that a dissolute female, named Shea, attempted the ruin of a clergyman at Hempstead, L. I., by charging him with seduction. But the matter being related to its foundation, a negative proved, and the last shadow of a doubt dissipated, the clergyman was declared by his own congregation and brother clergymen to be free from the slightest taint of suspicion.

The Cincinnati Gazette says—"The grape crop, we learn from the vine-growers, is exceedingly promising. One gentleman, who has ten acres in grapes, thinks he will make this fall, 'if nothing happens,' about 6,000 gallons of wine. Another gentleman, who has a vineyard of about 8 acres, anticipates a crop of 1,000 gallons to the acre! Last year he had orders for 5,000 gallons of wine, and made only 800 gallons."

Liberty township, Ohio, boasts of the largest baby in Washington county, and Washington county challenges the State. The child's name is Isabella Thompson. She will be six years old in September next, is three feet ten inches high, and weighs considerably over 200 pounds. Her arm, between the elbow and shoulder, measures 17 inches in circumference. She is a woman in appearance.

The New York Tribune notices the maltreatment of travellers in New York, in the outrageous frauds constantly practiced upon strangers by ticket-winders, and the crowding of steamboat wharves and railroad stations by hackney coaches and their drivers, ready to fight with each other, with the crews of the boats, and the employees of the stations, over the bodies and the baggage of the passengers.

Mr. A. C. Dodge, contradicts the report that indignity was offered Gen. Pierce on the occasion of a high ceremonial at St. Peter's, at Rome. A select position was assigned the ex-President, in company with European dignitaries of highest rank, but with others of our countrymen, he preferred to mingle with the people upon the interesting occasion.

It is now proposed, in Philadelphia, to tax the Insurance Companies some \$10,000 for the water used in extinguishing fires. The reason for this is, that the city pays \$50,000 annually to the companies, while all the property belonging to the city is insured—thus making the insurance companies gainers by this expenditure. They wish to keep the account balanced.

Hon. H. F. Robinson, a member of the 34th Congress from Pennsylvania, who recently died, was one of the victims of the mysterious National Hotel disease, which attacked President Buchanan and has carried off so many other victims. Mr. Robinson was one of the last attacked by the plague, and had lingered under its steady progress nearly thirty months.

### The New British Cabinet.

The new British Cabinet presents a remarkable combination of representative men in the liberal party of England, who have for a long time had their differences with each other on matters of domestic policy, and have now come to act together at a time when the higher question of external security takes precedence of that of local reform.

Though it cannot be called, in the strict sense of the term, a Cabinet of all the talents, it combines men of great talents from every section of the party, under the leadership of a man whose liberalism is that of the lip rather than of the heart, but whose practical politics evince a wonderful facility of play. Lord Palmerston represents himself alone. Lord John Russell brings to the government the support of the aristocratic Grey-Minto clique. Mr. Cobden brings that of the solid men of Manchester and the radical reformers. Lord Elgin represents the moderate section of the old federated aristocracy. Lord Russell represents the common sense of England. Mr. Gladstone belongs to the Peelites, and Mr. Milner Gibson comes from the liberal side of the aristocracy.

Thus it will be seen that the aristocratic element is strongly represented, but from those sections of it that see the necessity of accepting liberal principles, and bound together by the true liberalism, who find the best of all political systems in the merchant's ledger, and its true aim in the greatest good of the greatest number.—N. Y. Herald.

### Grocery in a New Character.

Among other items of news reported from the Pike's Peak gold diggings, we find the following: "Mr. Greeley gave a man \$100 to pick him out a gold claim on which to work."

We would like to see Horace in his new character of gold-digger. It must be an edifying sight. But Horace has gone digging gold only as an amateur. He has gone on an exploring tour through the Western country, simply from a love of adventure and a desire to see and to realize life in all its phases. We do not believe he will abandon his "dandy" life for the rough life of a gold-digger, particularly if he is as well as when at Pike's Peak, as it is here.

It is not a very pleasant business writing editorials—but we doubt not Horace, would, after a few days trial, much prefer to write a "leader" for the Tribune, rather than to ply the arduous pen.—Lynchburg, Vir.

### Railroad Disasters.

The following list includes all the most serious accidents which have befallen rail way trains within the last six months:

Killed.	Injured.
March 5, N. Jersey R. R., collision.	6
April 14, Mississippi Central, bridge	2
Do 14, Memphis & Chicago, bridge	8
Do 14, do do do do do do do do do	2
April 25, Eastern R. R., bridge broke	1
May 17, N. Y. Central, obstruction.	15
June 10, At Bristol, Tenn., collision	6
Do 14, Camden & Atlantic, collision	2
Do 14, Cleveland and Painesburg, collision	12
Do 25, Baltimore and Ohio	1
Do 28, Michigan Southern, etc.	50
bankrupt failed.	50
Total.	102

Thus far, a much smaller number of lives have been lost this year, by accidents of this sort, than during the year 1858.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The receipts at the Treasury Department for the week ending Monday last, amount to \$4,879,000, of which about one million and a quarter was from customs. The drafts paid amount to \$3,175,000, principally on account of Treasury notes. The balance in the Treasury is \$3,866,000.

From thirty to thirty-five passports continue to be issued daily from the State Department. About three-fourths of them are to naturalized citizens.

### From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—The steamship Philadelphia, from Havana, has arrived, bringing dates same as received per steamer Isabella. Freight has slightly declined. Exchange on London 15½; on New York 34 to 35. The British steamer Terrot had arrived from St. Thomas. Santa Anna was not on board, unless he was concealed. Much disappointment was manifested in consequence.

### A Curious Case.

A highly interesting case, as an illustration of the uncertainty of circumstantial and even positive evidence, is presented in the following statement, in connection with the arrest, about a year ago, of a young man, named Edward Griffith, who was arrested, and convicted and sentenced for ten years to the State Prison for shooting a private watchman in Brooklyn. George F. Gordon, one of three burglars, arrested a few days ago, makes a confession that, and an accomplice shot the watchman, and there are other facts corroborating this statement. And through this confession and its confirmation, measures are to be immediately taken to effect the release of Griffith. The residence of Mr. George Carey, No. 21, Smith street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars about a year ago, and a quantity of property stolen. As the robbers were going from the house and climbing over a rear fence, the gate being locked, they were detected by a private watchman, named Patrick Buckley, who immediately gave the alarm, and at the same time presenting a revolver and telling them if they attempted to escape he would blow their brains out, the burglars, and he made their escape. Buckley was very dangerously wounded. He was taken to the hospital, and for several days his life was despaired of, but after long confinement he recovered. Two Brooklyn officers set themselves earnestly at work to detect the criminals. There seemed at first no clue to the mystery. A young man, named Edward Griffith, of bad character, they remembered to have seen in the neighborhood a few days before the perpetration of the crime.

They came to New York and found Griffith conversing with a man in Laureus street, who was his residence. He was arrested, tried before Justice Morris, in the Court of Sessions, convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the State Prison. The principal circumstances proven against Griffith were that he was a man of bad character; that he was seen in the vicinity at a late hour, a few days before the crime was committed; that when he saw the officers he exhibited symptoms of uneasiness, and strongly objected to having his house searched; that on the night of the burglary he was engaged in playing billiards in a room in this city until about 10 o'clock, but that after this hour he was not seen, and could give no account of himself; and lastly, Buckley swore positively that Griffith was the man who shot him. Upon such evidence the jury declared him to be the guilty man, the principal link in the chain of evidence being the prisoner's positive identification by the watchman. A few days since, Captain Dowling and officers Jordan and Woodbridge, of the Sixth Ward, arrested Thomas Hughes, Thomas Kelly and George F. Gordon, who it is ascertained have been connected with a series of desperate burglaries. The particulars of their operations were published in the Times a few days since. Kelly, a hardened and desperate man, admits nothing; but Gordon confesses their mutual guilt.—New York Times.

### Origin of the Bayonet.

The Emperor Napoleon III. said in his proclamation:—"The new rifle arms are only dangerous at a distance; they will not prevent the bayonet from being as heretofore the terrible arm of the French infantry." The bayonet is, in fact, an arm peculiarly French. It was invented, it is said, at Bayonne in 1641; and employed in 1679 in the regiment of the King's Fusiliers. It sensibly modified the system of military tactics, and made it more deadly and more terrible to infantry. It made the fire of lines of battle to cease to be regarded as the principal means of action. The bayonet has, in fact, become the decisive arm of the combat. According to a local tradition it was in a small hamlet in the environs of Bayonne that this arm was invented. What led to the invention of it was, that in a fierce combat between some Basque peasants and some Spanish smugglers, the former having exhausted their ammunition, and being thereby at a disadvantage, fastened their long knives to the bayonets, and, by means of the weapons so formed put their enemies to flight. This arm rapidly came into general use in Europe. After the King's regiment, several others were provided with the bayonet, and the dragons received it in 1676. In 1678, at the time of the peace of Nimeguen, all the French grenadiers had the bayonet, but the socket, which makes the use of it so easy, was not invented until a later period. An unsuccessful experiment with the socket was made before Louis XIV., in 1683, but the want of uniformity in the socket was an obstacle to the adoption of this simple and efficacious piece of mechanism. Bayonets at that time were a sort of dagger, of which the handle was placed in the muzzle of the musket, and of course prevented the musket from being fired. The first battle at which the bayonet was seriously employed was that of Turin in 1682; but it was not until the battle of Spire in 1703 that the first charge of the bayonet was executed. After that epoch up to 1792, the bayonet was almost entirely in disuse, and the Prince de Ligne called it "a piece of French armament," owing to the manner in which our soldiers used it, but the real value of it was not revealed until the wars of national independence. Then the bayonet really became a French arm. "The bayonet is prudent and sure,"—Montesquieu.

### City Railroad Stock—A Scene.

The office of the City Railroad Company was the scene yesterday of a somewhat excited and altogether funny affair. The details of which we give elsewhere. The details of our city seem to have been all at once impressed with the desirability of holding stock in the enterprise, and as the hour for closing the books approached, subscriptions were made with a rapidity and in amounts that betrayed a perfect disregard for any sum smaller than a million of dollars. One gentleman subscribed sixty-five millions, and another was prepared to embark in the enterprise with the neat little sum of fifty millions, when in the midst of the excitement, when the snail's pace of our city, transferred to one of the gentlemen, and afterwards conveyed off of the room by a third party, who alleged, as the reason of his act, that he feared it was about to be destroyed. Having himself subscribed to the stock, he was anxious to see what would happen. Subsequently a meeting was held, at which the abstraction of the book was denounced, and a committee appointed to demand its return. It was understood that it would be returned to Mr. Travers either last night or this morning. What will be the result of the curious aspect which the affair has now assumed, can only be guessed at.—Balt. Amer.

### Terrific Crime.

Within a period embracing from April last, Mr. Benjamin I. Herring and wife have lost three children, all of whom were found dead on their return after a short absence from home. The last was found dead in the water about two weeks since, aged about two years. The others were found dead in the same location, all young. A negro girl, slave, about 12 years of age, named Esther, who was hired by Mr. Herring, is now in jail, having been arrested on suspicion of being guilty of the crime. It is said that a little boy, about five or six years of age, described to his father and mother the manner in which the girl choked the children to death.—Goldensboro' (N. C.) Tribune.

### A Tiger Story.

A letter from Penang, dated February 10, 1859, gives the following singular escape from, but ultimate death by, the attack of a tiger on a Catholic missionary on that island, which will be read with interest:—"My anecdote from the tiger," says the writer, "was truly marvellous, but that of Padre Cuellon was still more so, as the following details of the attack on that worthy priest will clearly prove. The priest was on his way to church, and was immersed in the study of his sermon, when a tiger, to his utter surprise, suddenly rushed out of the jungle, or tall grass; but as the beast had not measured its distance to a nicety, the priest walking very quickly, was more frightened than hurt. The tiger, however, brushed so close to the priest, that the latter's trousers were torn, the snap of the belt being within a hair's breadth of his leg. The brute, not content with a single spring, made another charge upon the poor priest, and as he had no other defence than a large umbrella, he suddenly opened it in the brute's face, which had the effect of driving it for a time. The tiger, however, evidently grew more perturbed in his attacks than was wont of his tribe, charged the priest at least a dozen times, which occupied nearly twenty minutes. In the meantime, the priest gradually edged towards a tree, in an open space of ground; and as there was a large white ant's nest between him and the tiger, on getting round the nest was at first puzzled at not seeing the priest, but in a few minutes he laid his nose to the ground, and soon scented the whereabouts of his intended victim. The tiger, said the priest, quickly sprang down under a tree, and gave a fearful look towards me, but it fortunately was of no avail. The natives at length, hearing the cries of the worthy priest, hastened to the spot, and rendered the assistance required. The tiger fled the instant it heard their shouts. The poor priest burst into tears, and sang the *Te Deum* in token of gratitude for his delivery. Padre Cuellon, however, did not rally long; the fright had so serious an effect upon his system, that in about ten days he sank to rise no more."

### The Great Match of "Seven Up."

The great match which we referred to three weeks since, which was to have been played between John D. McGowan, of Paducah, and Len. Faxon, of Cairo, was commenced according to arrangements, but we regret to say, broke up in a row. The circumstances, as detailed by our special reporter, are as follows: The parties with their respective seconds, Col. Noble and Capt. Charles Smokey, met, shook hands, and commenced the game. They cut for deal, and the Paducah champion won that question of advantage. Faxon, of his hand, and let out. The ante, however, was maintained until the cards were all played out, when the following dialogue and scene took place. Mr. G.—"I'm high." Faxon—"You must generally be, but I'm low." Mr. G.—"Yes, I do low." This so incensed Faxon, that he immediately drank up all the stakes left by the holders, and retorted, "But I don't live in Paducah!" Mr. McGowan, who, up to this moment had maintained his serenity, became excited at this remark, and in sheer desperation drank a full horn of Cairo whiskey. Under the influence of the drug, he boldly asserted that he owned a Cairo town of 10,000 inhabitants, and an end. Faxon laid down the cards, and pulled two large handfuls of hair out of the top of McGowan's head, and the fight became general. When our reporter left, the air, for some distance around the contestants, was filled with hair, curses, old shoes, and two empty bottles. The final result is not known. All this took place by telegraph!

### A Crumb of Comfort.

A young man recently, as we learn the story from excellent authority, suddenly disappeared from the city of Lawrence, Mo. It became consequently quite a point of interest with the spiritual circles to ascertain if his whereabouts, and a meeting was duly held for this purpose. It was soon ascertained that he had departed this mortal life, because his spirit, duly summoned, became present to answer the question proposed through a regular medium. He declared himself dead to all intents and purposes. Upon being enquired of further, he unhesitatingly admitted himself to be in a place not to be mentioned to ears of the living. He became completely satisfied, though in "circle" no such delicate formulae a plain pronouncement of name. "And how is it there?" was asked of him. "Well, very much as represented in the upper world." "How do you find yourself situated personally?" "About as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances." "Are you not anxious to change your condition, don't you wish to come back again?" "No, I'd rather stay where I am than come back to Lawrence." The inquiries terminated here not at all to the good reputation of the spirit, but either by the fact, or changed by the Rev. Mr. Sargent puts the phrase for repentance, or some suitable motto occurred; for certain it is that about a fortnight afterwards he turned up at the town of Georgetown, not far distant, not only in the body, but quite as well as usual.—Boston Courier.

### An Elopement in New Hampshire.

There is some style about the way in which they get up an elopement in New Hampshire. A man named Warren, at Gosport, felt that he had an affinity to the wife of Wm. N. Hays, and finding that the wife, as he called it, he had a talk with the husband about it, in the course of which Mr. Hays remarked sarcastically to Warren, that if he had any better right to his wife than he himself had, he had better take her. Warren replied that he had thought of doing so, and a few minutes after he said to Mrs. Hays, "Come, sis, make haste—we have got a long way to go!" and they prepared to start. Finding them determined to go, Mr. Hays gave his wife some wholesome advice, and then, to cool herself off, and Warren, with Nute's wife, started off on foot, with no luggage or clothing, except what they had on, for Manchester.

### A Formidable Snake.

The truth of the following snake story is vouched for both by the Cumberland Telegraph and Bedford Inquirer. A mail bag from Cumberland to Bedford, was passing along, about one mile south of the Half Way House, a large snake of a dirty black color was lying across the road. The driver, Mr. Samuel Bagley, drove the hack swiftly, both wheels running over it, but without apparently injuring the snake. The driver and Mr. A. B. Cramer, of this place, then got out and fought it with a rail it ran in a fence corner, raised its head on the fence, the other part of its body being coiled up. Mr. Bagley got on the fence and struck it on the body with a stone of 25 or 30 pounds weight, which bounced off, apparently not injuring it. They not caring to risk themselves in any more danger, let the snake slide across the field, and it ran the length of 200 feet. The snake was as thick as a man's leg, and from 10 to 15 feet in length."

### Blondin Walks Across Niagara.

NIAGARA, June 30.—The anxiously expected undertaking of M. Blondin, to walk across the river on a tight rope, came off this afternoon in the presence of from five to ten thousand spectators. He first crossed from the American side, stopping midway to refresh himself with water raised in a bottle with a rope from the steamer Maid of the Mist. The time of the first crossing was 17½ minutes, and the return was made in 12 minutes.

### Terrible Storms.

TORONTO—Shenandoah Bridge Destroyed.—The Charleston (Va.) Spirit says:—A destructive tornado passed over Harper's Ferry, on Tuesday afternoon last, about half past four o'clock. A heavy rain fell, and seemed to concentrate in the gorges over the river, and passing up the Shenandoah river carried off the bridge near the junction of the two rivers. The entire structure was lifted from the piers from abutments to abutment, and dashed into the stream below. The rain and wind extended but a short distance, but was destructive in other respects. Mrs. Sloan, an old lady, was on the bridge when it was carried off, and escaped unhurt. She was about the centre of the bridge, and from the wreck which followed, it is one of the mysteries of Providence how she passed unharmed.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 30.—Passengers by the cars this morning report a terrible gale as passing over the country above Williamsport. A gentleman who was in Milton last night says the storm exceeded anything he ever saw. Houses were blown down, trees uprooted and twisted off, and limbs were flying through the air in every direction. In one place a buggy was picked up and carried as a square in the town of Milton. It was rumoured that barns and houses and trees were destroyed in the track of the hurricane for miles through the country. There was not much rain, and but little thunder and lightning.

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM.—A letter to the Cleveland Herald, from Hudson, Summit county, Ohio, describes a destructive hail storm which occurred on Friday, about 3 P. M. It is said to have left nothing in the shape of wheat or rye, grass, potatoes and other crops are that, beaten down or cut off with a scythe. In Hudson 13,000 panes of glass were broken—in the College 2,000 panes. One room that had 80 panes only had 14 left whole. The storm came from the North West and was accompanied by terrific winds which snapped off branches of trees hurled them through the air and even into the college room, through sash rattled off its glass.

### A Ship Sunk by an Iceberg.

Mr. Babson, first officer of the ship Fleetwood, of Boston, who reached New York on Wednesday, reports the wreck of that ship off Cape Horn, May 4, by coming in contact with an iceberg, causing the ship to sink in a short time, and obliging the officers and crew to escape in boats. The ship was carrying 1,000 tons of cargo, but had been partially stove, and only four of the crew, three men and a boy, whose names are not given, got into it with him. They then shoved off, at 3 o'clock in the morning, but remained in sight of the wreck. At daylight, he returned to the ship, and found everything swept from off deck, the houses and bulwarks gone, and the sea breaking over her. Mr. Babson supposed that the captain took one or more of the surf-boats, of which they had several for the missionaries at the Islands, and that he escaped safely from the ship. The Captain had with him his wife, in a delicate situation, and one child, the four in the mate's boat. If they all took to one boat they would have been dangerously crowded, but divided into two boats he thinks they had a chance to survive and be picked up or to reach the land. The weather, however, was very cold, a regular Cape Horn gale was blowing, and a heavy sea running. The mate's boat had a sail, and all the provisions they required, except that there was but a limited supply of water. On the second or third day they saw a ship, and made every possible effort to attract their attention, but they went past them without seeing the boat. The sufferings of the crew were very great from the cold, ice making continually, and their hands and feet badly frost bitten. After being five days in this situation, they were fallen in with (May 10) by the British bark Capt. Williams, from Valparaiso, bound to Liverpool, and taken on board.

### Burglar's Instruments.

Hughes, the confederate of Thomas Kelly and John F. Gordon, in numerous burglaries in this city, was brought before Justice Brennan yesterday for examination, on the charge of breaking into the house of Wm. Rheinlander and stealing nearly \$300 from his secretary. A very pretty girl, named Julia Kemp, was brought into Court as a witness against the prisoner. The witness in her testimony stated that she had known the prisoner for two years as a thief, and that he was in the habit of waiting upon her at her place of service. Having recently been engaged in Mr. Rheinlander's family as a wet nurse, Hughes called to see her several times, and inquired particularly whether Mr. Rheinlander ever kept a large sum of money in his house, and where he kept it. She told him she did not know how much money he usually had on him, but that he kept it in a certain drawer in his writing desk, and enjoined the prisoner, if he broke in the place, to be sure that he broke open the other drawers as well, so as to divert suspicion from her. Having made this statement, which was reduced to writing, she was about to swear to its correctness, when Hughes made a significant gesture, when she refused to take the oath. Judge Brennan thereupon remanded the prisoner, and Kelly, who was with him, to the Tombs, and sent the girl back to the witness prison. Thus it seems the burglars have servant girls in their employ all